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Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillers Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reamed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Tailors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pitsburgh, January 2, 1812.

NEW TOBACCO STORE.

BARLOW, FOSTER & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased that extensive Tobacco Manufactory formerly owned by Mr. Peter Magnia, of this place, which they intend to carry on very extensively in all its various branches. They have now on hand a large quantity of the following articles, viz:

Press'd Tobacco in kegs, equal to James River Tobacco.
Plug Tobacco
Ladies Twist do.
Rappee and Scotch Snuff
Spanish and American Segars.

All the above articles are well manufactured, and will be sold at the most reduced prices, on a credit from 6 to 12 months—the purchaser giving approved security. Country produce will be received in exchange, and a liberal discount for cash.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1812.

N B. Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

WANTED,

An Apprentice to the Hatter business, a lad of from 14 to 16 years of age of moral character and decent behavior, will be taken on liberal terms by JAMES THOMSON, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh. April 2, 1812.

NEW BOOKSTORE.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN,

Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

Has just received and is now opening, a general assortment of

BOOKS,

which he will sell wholesale and retail on the most liberal terms.

Family, School and Pocket Bibles,
Spelling books, Primers, and Arithmetics, assorted.
Blank books of every description,
Writing, Wrapping and other paper.
at the mill prices.

☞ Country merchants, library companies, and professional gentlemen, who may pleases to furnish him with their orders, shall have them promptly executed.

Five cents per pound will be given for Rags in cash, paper or books.

April 7, 1812.

BOSTON RESOLUTIONS

The Spirit of 1775 and 1788 revived in Fanuiel Hall.

A Convention of the Citizens of Boston was held in Fnuiel-Hall, on the 23d of March, to make nominations of Candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor; to take it into consideration the gloomy situation of public affairs, and the severe Pressure of the times—Stephen Codman, Esq. was chosen Moderator, & Benjamin Pollard Esq. Secretary. After an ample and animated discussion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed.

Whereas it appears from the documents accompanying a recent message from the President of the U. States to congress, that the late British Governor of Canada, in the winter of 1809, did employ John Henry as an agent upon a mission to this metropolis, with instructions "as a principal object to endeavour to obtain the most accurate information of the true state of affairs in this part of the union;"—And expressing his opinion of the possibility that the Federalists of the Eastern states, "rather than submit to a continuance of the difficulties and distresses to which they were then subject, would exert their influence to bring about a separation of the Union," and further expressing a desire of the "earliest information on that subject," and also that his government might be informed "how far in such an event they would look up to England for assistance, or be disposed to enter into connection with the government."

And it appears further that the said Governor furnished his said Agent with credentials for the purpose of authorising a communication to him through the instrumentality of said Henry from any of the "leading party if they should wish to enter into any:"

And inasmuch as it also appears form said documents that said Henry, (although he did not discover to any person the purpose of his visit to Boston, nor show his commission, nor appear as an authorised agent) nevertheless wrote several letters from Boston to the said Governor, affecting an acquaintance with the views and state of parties, and a confident knowledge of the intention of the Legislature of Massaschusetts; although that Legislature had finally adjourned, without any power of convening themselves again previously to the date of his letter containing his absurd and unfounded pretension,

And whereas the language of the President's Message is couched in terms of ambiguity, and tend to inflame suspicions which are proved by these documents to be destitute of all foundation: And the time and mode chosen for this communication after the whole transaction had been known to government nearly a month, are probably intended to influence the elections ofthis commonwealth by exciting irratable propensities, and diverting the attention of the people from the unconstitutional and oppressive measures of our stategovernment and from the ruinous policy of our national rulers; and it thus becomes important that any misconceptions of the views and dispositions of the *disciples* of Washington whether arising from the slanders of their opponents, their own expression of good will towards Britain, or their sense of grievances imposed by their own government should be corrected;—Therefore.

Resolved, That the Federalists of this metropolis and its vicinity, regard with indignation and contempt the credulity and ignorance of a British governor who could believe in the possibility of a disposition in the federalists of the eastern states to look up to England or to enter into connection with a foreign power under any circumstances for the purpose of affecting a separation of the Union.

Resolved, That the failure of the mission of said Henry, who by his own confession, dared not even "to discover the purpose of his visit, or to show his Commission, or appear as an authorised agent," of the British government to any individual, is an horable testimony of the purity and integrity of the disciples of Washington (who was himself accused of being of the British party) which though not requisite to establish their character or to increase the satisfaction resulting from the proud consequence of their uprightness will serve to convince Great Britain and the world, that the principals of the federalists are not to be learnt from their political opponents; that our good will towards that nation is founded on our pre-eminent attachment to our own country and that in no period of political dissention will the interference of any foreign nation in the affairs of our country be countenanced or endured BY US.

Resolved, That we lament the omission of the President of the U. States in his message to Congress to do that justice to the people of the eastern states which is so fully warranted by the discovery and documents by him communicated. A fair occasion is here lost of vindicating the character of a great portion of his fellow citizens and of giving an official sanction to the patriotism of his political opponents, which must have been received by them as a pledge of that magnanimity which should ever actuate the measures of a chief magistrate, and which would have made upon foreign nations an indelible impression of the incorruptibility of the American people.—But we desern with regret, that instead of this wise and benificent course, the language used by the president is obscure and indifinite, and better adopted to confirm than to remove suspicions. When we also consider that the enormous sum of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS has been paid by him to obtain a knowledge of the mere circumstance that a British governor three years since under the apprehensions of a probable rupture between the two countries employed an agent on a fruitless mission into the U. States; and further, that the information in his possession relative to this transaction was kept from congress nearly the space of a month after it was received, and that it is made to assume the delusive appearance of a communication from Philadelphia many days subsequent to the time of its having been communicated at Washington. When we also consider the interest probably taken by the president in the elections of this commonwealth from their future bearing upon the next presidential election—we are compelled to regard the whole developement of this British intrigue as principally and disingeniously intended, to divert the attention of the good people of this state from the outrageous proceedings of their own governor and legislature, and from the prospect of war, of taxes, of commertial restrictions, of distress, poverty and ruin, which we cannot but perceive in the present measures of the national government:—So that in the old outcry against a British party the universal discontent of the honest men of all parties arising from the management of our state concerns, may be suspended; and the authors & promoters of usurpation, proscription and intolerance, be thus rescued from the censure of their constituents, and once more elected, to heap upon us new insults and oppressions, and to requite this interference of the president by their good offices upon a future occasion.

"*Resolved*, That we have never ceased to regard the union of these states as an invaluable blessing endeared to us by the legacy of our political father—and we have a perfect confidence, that our active and distinguished fellow-citizens, who are opposed to the system of embargo, non-intercourse and commercial restrictions, are actuated by a desire to preserve this union, by preventing the discontent and ruin incident to those systems. But while we adhere to the union as our best hope, we do not forget that, *to preserve and protect commerce were the principal motives of the people of this commonwealth in acceding to it.* And if at any future period, (which Heaven avert) our national rulers shall manifest a determination to abandon or sacrifice commerce, without which *we cannot and wish not to exist*;—we shall never resort to foreign aid to obtain that redress of grievances *which a great and free people are competent to effect by their own energy.*

Resolved, That in as much as the Governor of this commonwealth hath in his speeches, proclamations and messages during the past year, pursued a course of unfounded accusation against his political opponents:—As he hath persecuted for opinions, not only in words but by deeds, in removing from office, men who by long labor in the service of their country, and in many instances by revolutionary services in the army of the U. States, has merited such honors and rewards as the country could bestow, giving their bread to men who have no claim but that of supporting his election.—As he has besides added insult to injury by giving as a reason for these removals that the subjects of them were enemies to their country and determined to overthrow its government:—As he has excited the legislature to many of the infringements of the constitution, and acts of party violence which have been adopted during the past year; and has not hesitated to approve such others of the same description as originated in the legislature itself:—As he has resorted to various unheard of means to foment a spirit of hatred between citizens of different political opinions, for the purpose, as we conceive, of stirring up one party to a sufficient degree of zeal to overlook the aforesaid unjust and unconstitutional conduct, and to spread a suspicion of the motives and conduct of the other party, so that in this state of effervesence he may again be bro't to the chair, without due consideration of his claims to it—For the foregoing reasons, this assembly consider it to be their duty, and that of their fellow-citizens throughout the state, to prevent by all lawful and honorable measures, the re-election of said Governor Gerry—being solemnly impressed with the belief, that if the people pass their approbation upon the measures before recited, and others of a like nature, our constitution is a dead letter, and the right of suffrage will have lost all its value.

Resolved, That, as in times of great public difficulty and distress, the people of the ancient republics forgot the distinctions of party, and resorted to the tried, experienced and unambitious patriots, who had retired from scenes of contention, and perhaps were condemned to retirement by unmerited loss of popular favor: So we believe the people of Massachusetts will now call to their councils the friend of Washington, the late Gov. STRONG, whose wise, impartial, and upright administration still lives in the memory of the people; and by a decided vote in his favor, silence forever the claims of those men who build their hopes alone upon their opinion of the views and ignorance of the people.

Resolved, That as the beloved, and ever to be lamented Washington, so dear to every good man of every party, left the retirement, which was the only reward of a life of patriotism, at the call of his country; so we believe that his spotless friend STRONG will yield to the claims of a country which he loves, and that his country will place him at her head, to unite all parties, to discountenance and confound forever the men, who by false pretences of patriotism, have obtained her confidence for a season, which they have abused, to the ruin of others and the aggrandizement of themselves.

Therefore, Resolved, That we will, with all our energies, & by all honorable means, promote the election of the

Hon. CALEB STRONG, Esq.

As *Governor* of this Commonwealth, at the approaching election. And that by the like means, we will support the

Hon. WILLIAM PHILIPS, Esq.

As *Lieutennant-Governor*, whose public & private virtues entitle him to the confidence of our fellow citizens throughout the state.

Resolved, That we sincerely invite those honest man, who at any time differed from us in political opinions, to unite with us in our endeavors to abolish party spirit and distinctions, and to prepare to act as one people in peace or in war—to retrieve our commercial prosperity, and to preserve and perpetuate the union of these States.

STEPHEN CODMAN,
Moderator.

BENJAMIN POLLARD, Sec'ry.

NEW YORK, March 30.

Very Late and Important from England

The fast sailing ship Orbit, captain Bool, arrived at this port yesterday in the short passage of 29 days from Liverpool. She left that port on the 28th of February, and has put the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser in possession of London papers to the evening of the 25th, and Lloyd's Lists to the same date.

The restrictions on the Prince Regent were removed on the expiration of the act of Parliament by which they were laid on; and his royal highness has retained the whole of the old ministry, having previously made overtures to lords Grey and Greenville to join the Administration, which were rejected.

Lord Castlereagh has succeeded to lord Wellesley's situation in the ministry.

Peace between England and Sweden, and War with the United States, were events daily expected. Heavy impressments were making for manning the British Navy, supposed to be preparatory to a state of hostility with this country.

The King of the Two Sicilies has abdicated the throne.

The Emperor of the French has seized on Swedish Pomerania, as part of a plan to appropriate to himself the whole southern coast of the Baltic.

The U. S sloop of war Hornet sailed from Cowes for Cherburg on the 13th February.

The London Statesman, (a jacobin paper) of the 13th ult. contains a long article on the subject of American affairs, and observes, that it was believed, that Bonaparte intended to send the Scheldt fleet out half manned to the United States, where they were to receive a full compliment of American seamen. The editor notices this with great sincerity, and really believes the fact. To meet this new calamity (says the editor) our *wise* and *energetic* rulers have ordered a number of ships of war to be commissioned and press warrants to raise seamen.

The same paper says, "It is said that Joel Barlow, the American minister at Paris, is attempting to negociate a loan in Holland for the use of his government, and it was expected he would succeed."

Lord Wellington has been created an Earl by the Prince Regent, and the house of Commons passed a vote granting him an additional annuity of 2000*l.* for his services in Portugal.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

In the English House of Commons the 13th of February, Mr. Whitebread brought forward his promised motion for the production of papers relating to the Orders in Council. Mr. W. in his speech entered into a discussion of the merits of the Orders, and of their bearing upon America.

Mr. Perceval (the Premier) replied to Mr. Whitebread. From the declarations of the Minister in this speech, we have no hope of the repeal of the orders in council. The following are extracted from the speech:

Mr. Perceval said, "he agreed with the hon gentleman (Mr. Whitbread) in considering the subject as one of extreme importance and interest. It was, moreover, a subject of great importance to us, whether it was this country that should be forced into a war (if war could not be avoided) by America, or whether the war should proceed from any misconduct on the part of the British government. He must, however, always maintain, that as to the spirit of conciliation always professed in the diplomatic correspondence between the two countries, it was most sincere upon our part. The government was alive to all the advantages of reconciliation with America; but still they felt it their imperious duty not to abandon those maritime rights which this country had ever maintained, and which if once relinquished would leave the country but little more to give up."

Again—

"He thought the gentlemen who supported the original measure in 1806. [viz. Fox's blockade] ought not now to be the persons to raise their voice against the justice and the policy of the measures since pursued. He should be at all times ready to maintain, that they were consistent with justice and policy, and with the relation which states bear to each other, in the extraordinary circumstances in which the world is placed at the present moment. When the hon. gentleman talked of mercantile distress, attributed it all to the orders in council, he must positively deny that it was occasioned by those measures; on the contrary, it was owing to them that the distress was not much greater. It was to what was called the Continental system that this mercantile distress was owing; and this system had been much controuled and checked in its progress by the orders in council. As the honorable gentleman has professed not now to enter into the argument of the justice and policy of those measures, he should also content himself with just glancing, as he had done, at the reasons which made him consider them neither unjust nor impolitic. He deprecated hostilities with America (if they could be avoided) as much as any man; for he agreed with the hon gentleman, in believing that the true prosperity of America would produce the prosperity of Britain; and that there was much greater advantage to be derived from the wealth of America in a friendly commerce, than could be expected from provoking her to war. Under these impressions, he tho't that peace should be maintained and preserved, without abandoning those maratime rights which this country had always claimed and exercised. But although he saw great evil in war with America, yet he could not conceive it an evil of so great a magnitude as it appeared to the hon. gentleman, who looked to it as likely to produce the ruin of the British empire. No one circumstance would be found in all the papers between America and France, which shewed the least intention of diminishing in any manner the real effect of the Berlin and Milan decrees.—The Continental System was to be preserved in all its force, and there was not to be the slightest relaxation in favor of this country, of a single point of it, even if it should consent to abandon the orders in council.

Mr. Perceval concluded by observing, —"The hon. gentleman seemed to think, that the correspondence between the two countries was now finally closed, and that, therefore, there could be no danger in their production. He for his part, hoped that the correspondence was not finally closed; and while a hope of that sort remained, however slight, he would wish to cherish it, and do nothing which could increase irritation.

LONDON, February 11.

The debate last night in the house of commons upon Mr. Whitebread's motion, was extremely interesting; though we confess we think the motion was wholly unnecessary.

It seems to be the general impression in the house, that the hopes of an amicable termination of our negociation with America are but faint. They may be so, though we cannot bring ourselves to believe that America will be mad enough to go to war with us. If she does, we shall consider it as another, and the most decisive proof of her attachment to France. It will be a war entered into by her support of French principles—it will be a war to aid Bonaparte in that system of tyranny which he would impose upon all the world.

Feb. 20. A mail from Anholt arrived this morning, and strengthens the idea of an immediate war between Russia and France. The garrison of Frankfort and other places have been ordered to proceed to Dantzic

The Prussian army it is apprehended will join the French. General Blucher is said to have resigned in disgust.

Feb. 23. We are inclined to regard the intelligence which has reached us from Sweden, as the most prominent article of foreign news that has transpired since our last. Whether Bernadotte, the prince royal, has been stimulated by Bonaparte to endeavor to bring this country to an accommodation, we shall not pretend to say.—But certain it is, that a communication on the subject of peace has been received by ministers from the court of Stockholm; and, if we believe the ministerial journals, they have returned for answer, "that these wishes will meet with no obstacles on our part." We cannot suppose that this communication is merely confined to the conclusion of a treaty between this country and Sweden; because such a transaction would be the signal to Napoleon to dismember that kingdom, or elevate to its throne a sovereign more subservient to his views than his favorite general. It is indeed said, that the proposal received by our government relates to a truce between this country and France, preparatory to negociations for a general peace, and that a similar application has been made to Bonaparte.

Letter from the Prince Regent to the Duke of York

"My Dearest Brother—As the restrictions on the exercise of the royal authority will shortly expire, when I must make my arrangements for the future administration of the powers with which I am invested, I think it right to communicate these sentiments which I was withheld from expressing at an earlier period of the session, by my warmest desire, that the expected motion on the affairs of Ireland might undergo the deliberate discussion of parliament, unmixed with any other consideration

"I think it hardly necessary to call your recollection to the recent circumstances under which I assumed the authority delegated to me by parliament. At a moment of unexampled difficulty and danger, I was called upon to make a selection of persons to whom I should entrust the functions of the executive government. My sense of duty to our royal father solely decided that choice; and every private feeling gave way to considerations which admitted of no doubt or hesitation. I trust I acted in that respect as the genuine representative of the august person whose functions I was appointed to discharge; and I have the satisfaction of knowing, that such was the opinion of persons, for whose judgment and honorable feelings I entertain the highest respect in various instances, as you well know—When the law of the last session left me at full liberty, I waved any personal gratification, in order that his majesty might resume, on his restoration to health, every prerogative belonging to his crown. I certainly am the last person in the kingdom to whom it can be permitted to despair of our royal father's recovery. A new era is now arrived, and I cannot but reflect with satisfaction, on the events which have distinguished the short period of my restricted regency. Instead of suffering in the loss of her possessions, by the gigantic force that has been employed against them, G Britain has added most important acquisitions to her empire. The national faith has been preserved inviolable towards our allies; and if character is strength, as applied to a nation, the increased and increasing reputation of his majesty's arms, will shew to the nations of the continent how much they may achieve when animated by a glorious spirit of resistance to a foreign yoke. In the critical situation of the war in the peninsula, I shall be most anxious to avoid any measure which can lead my allies to suppose that I mean to depart from the present system. Perseverance alone can achieve the great object in question; and I cannot withnold my approbation from those who have honorably distinguished themselves in support of it I have no predilection to indulge—no resentments to gratify—no objects to obtain, but such as are common to the whole empire. If such is the leading principle of my conduct—and I can appeal to the past as evidence of what the future will be, I flatter myself I shall meet with the support of parliament, and of a candid and enlightened nation. Having made the communication of my sentiments in this new and extraordinary crisis of our affairs, I cannot conclude without expressing the gratification I should feel, if some of those persons with whom the early habits of my life were formed, would strengthen my hands, and constitute a part of my government. With such support, and aided by a vigorous and united administration, formed on the most liberal basis, I shall look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous contest in which Britain was ever engaged. You are authorised to communicate these sentiments to Lord Grey, who, I have no doubt, will make them known to Lord Grenville.

"I am always, my dearest Frederick, your affectionate brother,

(Signed) GEORGE, P. R.

Carlton House, Feb. 13, 1812.

"P. S.—I shall send a copy of this letter immediately to Mr. Perceval

Government is said to have received dispatches from America, which breathe a more hostile spirit than from other considerations there was reason to expect. This is stated in so official a way, that there can be no doubt of the fact.

Gen. Crawford died of the wounds received at Ciudad Rodrigo, and was buried within the city.

Paris papers to the 30th ult. have been received; they contain the official details of the fall of Valencia, which we announced in yesterday's paper.

"Report of Count Suchet to the prince of Neufchatel and Wagram.

"*H Q Valencia, Jan.* 12.

"*Monsigneur*—I beg your serene highness to announce to his majesty the emperor, that his orders have been executed: Valencia has submitted to his arms.

"The rapid movements of the 26th of December, forced the enemy to retire into their fortified lines; the pursuit of the troops which escaped from Valencia to San Philippe deprived Blake of all hope of succour; the investment was finished with perseverance. The army, thirsting for glory, sought dangers; and, with the greatest valor, repulsed three sorties

"The boldness of the engineers, who, in the nights of the 1st and 2d of January, opened trenches within from 70 to 80 toises of the enemy's works, and who in four days and four nights carried their mines within 50 toises of the fosse; the surprising efforts of the artillery, who erected batteries at 60 toises, and which they succeeded in arming, notwithstanding the rains and dreadful roads; the constancy of the infantry in sharing in all these labours, caused the abandonment of the enemy's lines, defended by 80 pieces of cannon.

"These lines are 6000 toises in extent. Valencia expended 12,000,000 of reals, and employed some thousands of men for two years in erecting them.

"On the 5th I commenced the bombardment, and on the 6th offered a capitulation, which being refused, I redoubled our fire, and in three days and three nights, 2,700 bombs were thrown into the city, causing explosions, and several vast fires. The artillery, by a praise-worthy emulation, succeeded in erecting two batteries manned with ten 24 pounders each, ready to make a breach in the interior defence. The engineers, with their usual activity, had effected a lodgment in the last houses of the suburbs, and placed mines under two of the principal gates of the town; when General Blake, fearing the terrible and near approach of an assault, accepted the following capitulation, which places in the power of the emperor the city of Valencia, 374 pieces of artillery, 180,000lbs of powder, 3,000,000 of cartridges, 16131 prisoners of the line, according to the accompanying statement, delivered by the general in chief of the Spanish staff, and 1950 sick in the hospitals of Valencia and Valdigna; 1800 cavalry and artillery horses, 21 stands of colours, 893 officers. 22 general or brigadiers, among whom are Zayas and Lardizabel, commanding the expeditionary divisions; Miranda, Marco del Ponte, commandant of the cavalry, the Marquis of Rocca, &c. 4 lieutenant generals, 6 field marshals, and a great number of colonels; the general in chief O'Donnel, and captain general Blake.

"On this occasion the insurgents have experienced an irreparable loss; they lost 50 good artillery officers, formed in the schools of Segovia; 383 miners and sappers, and 1400 old artillery men; among which are four fine companies of horse artillery—The disarming the militia is proceeded in, and will soon be completed.

"Your serene highness will perceive, by reading the 4th article of the capitulation, that I have seized occasion to fulfil the beneficent wishes of the emperor in obtaining the speedy return to the army of 2000 French or allies prisoners, and the hope of a still more considerable exchange.

"The generals of artillery and engineers. Valee and Regneat, directed their corps with their accustomed talent.

"General Count Reille, at the head of his corps, evinced the greatest activity; generals Palombino and Severole, the most entire devotion.

Generals Harispe, Habert, Musner, and St. Cyr Nugues, chief of the staff, served with that zeal which has ever animated them since their entry into Spain.

"I shall have the honor of speedily addressing to your excellency an account of the favors which I have to solicit from the goodness of the emperor for his army. I dare beg of you monsigneur to submit them to his majesty.

SUCHET.

[The principal articles of the capitulation are—The army shall march out with the honors of war by gate Seranos, and lay down their arms beyond the bridge, upon the left bank of the Guadalaviar. The officers shall preserve their swords, as well as their horses and equipages, and the soldiers their knapsacks.

LONDON.

Feb. 20.—The French account of the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo has been received by the Paris papers to the 15th inst. and our readers will not fail to be struck with the different tone which the enemy use, in speaking of that brilliant achievement, from those who disapprove of "all the leading features of the present policy of the empire."—We hear of no snares for lord Wellington, nor leaving Ciudad Rodrigo as a trap, a *trou de rat.* The enemy tacitly confess the importance of the place; they are thunderstruck as to its having been taken so speedily—It is perfectly incomprehensible—And of such importance did they deem the place, that no sooner did Marmont hear of the earl of Wellington's having crossed the Agueda, a movement which he did not in the least expect, than he determined to collect his whole army for the relief of the garrison. He withdrew Dorsenne from the north and Bonnet from the Asturias; and not thinking less than 60,000 men necessary, he marched against the earl of Wellington when he had collected such a force.—But that great general who, in attacking Ciudad Rodrigo, had taken Marmont by surprise, had planned his measures so admirably as to make himself sure of the place before the enemy could collect a sufficient force to attack or interrupt him. The astonishment of Marmont seems to have been so great, as to have deprived him of all his inclination to measure his strength with our troops, which he says, in his first letter of the 15th ult. he was so anxious to do, desiring Berthier to "expect such happy and glorious events for the French arms."—The reason he gives in his letter from Salamanca of 24th ult. for not fighting is, that we had re-entered Portugal, and that no English troops had been left at Ciudad Rodrigo. On the 29th, that is, five days latter than Marmont's letter, our troops were still occupied in repairing the damage done to Ciudad Rodrigo, and the head quarters of the earl of Wellington were at Gallegos.

The French papers contain official dispatches from the other armies to Spain. Suchet blames gen. Montburn, who had been detached by Marmont to join him, for not having arrived sooner. If he had, he says, not a single division of the Spanish troops in the province of Valencia would have escaped. Montburn after his arrival wished to attack Alicant—Suchet dissuaded him, but he still persisted, and after throwing some shells into it was forced to measure back his steps to rejoin Marmont. Suchet confesses Alicant to be very strong, and does not seem inclined to attack it immediately. He has furnished another proof, if any other were necessary, of the perfidy of his countrymen, and has given a lesson to the Spaniards not to place the slightest reliance upon any promises on treaties they may make In the capitulation of Valencia it had been stipulated that "no enquiry, with respect to the past should be made into the conduct of those who have taken an active part in the war or revolution."—No sooner, however, had he got possession of the place, than he ordered all the chiefs of the insurgents, and those who had been particularly connected with the British consul, Mr Tupper, to be hanged.

Under the head of the "Army of the South," an account is given of the proceedings against Tarriffa, and their failure attributed to not having sounded the fosse, and the continual rains which rendered the arrival of provisions impossible. Under the title of Catalonia, there is a long report from gen. Decaen, in which he says, that, having been informed that the enemy had assembled the greatest part of his forces in the vicinity of Tarragona, and with the assistance of the English, intending to assault that fortress, he marched against and defeated them with the loss of 2000 men in killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and all their artillery.

ALBANY, *March* 30.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS.

ON Thursday last the bill for incorporating the bank of America, was the order of the day in committee of the whole in the senate; and after much debate, and many proposed amendments, it passed the third reading just as it came from the house of assembly: Nothing therefore, it was supposed, remained, but for to receive its third and last reading, as a matter of form, the next day in senate. In the course of the day, however, a rumour was in circulation, that his excellency was determined, at all events, to prevent the final passage of the bill. Two measures were spoken of, as being about to be resorted to, one the appointment of two additional judges to the bench of the supreme court, who, by uniting their votes in council of revision, to that of two of the members, already favourable to his excellency's views, would, with his own casting vote, make a majority of that body, and thus effect a rejection of the bill. The other measures was that of his exercising a prerogative supposed to be vested in him by the constitution (but which remains to be hereafter examined) and breaking up the legislature. Both measures of so high-handed a nature, and so questionable a character, that even violent partizens would not venture to justify their adoption nor could any moderate man be brought to believe that either of them was intended. His excellency however sent to the members of the council of revision a message, letting them know, that he should not be able to meet them on the next day, though that was the day to which they had adjourned from the preceding Friday; and in the afternoon he hastily summoned them to meet him at the capitol at 6 o'clock. At 6 o'clock they met, and the chancellor, having requested to be informed of the reasons of this extraordinary meeting, at this late hour, was told by his excellency that Mrs. Tompkins was desirous of taking a ride the next day as far as Schenectady, and as he, the Governor was also desirous of accompaning her thither, he had called the council together to get them to pass a bill concerning the state prison, for which there was a very urgent and pressing call. The chancellor answered, that that bill had been specially committed to him to revise, and report upon the next day at eleven o'clock, at which time he should be ready to do so, and not before. The Governor was afterwards asked by one of the judges if he would meet his council the next day, if by any accident he was prevented from leaving town with Mrs. Tompkins; but he declined giving any direct answer; on which he was informed by the chief justice, that when the council should be convened the next day they should give him a due and formal notice of it. Having said this they took their leave This affair being known in the city, created no small agitation, which was not a little increased in the evening by another report, that the Governor had just convened the council of appointment:—which, it is believed, sat till an early hour in the morning, alike impenetrable to threats or entreaties to induce them to appoint the extra judges. On Friday morning, the governor's private secretary handed the president of the senate the following message, which was read directly after the minutes of the preceding day; and the senate dissolved. The same message was sent to the assembly where the same proceedings were had and the same consequence resulted.

PROROGATION.

To the Hon. the Assembly and Senate of the State of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

The constitution of this state has vested in the Governor thereof a discretion to prorogue the Assembly and Senate, from time to time, provided such prorogations shall not exceed sixty days in the space of any one year It was doubtless intended by the wise and patriotic framers of that sacred instrument, that this power should be exercised on all occasions when, in the opinion of the executive, the public good will be promoted by it.

I entertain a perfect conviction that the exercise of the above mentioned prerogative at the present time, is not only a sacred and indispensible duty which I owe to the community, but that it will have a tendency to awaken enquiries, and to produce degree of information which, under excisting circumstances, cannot fail to be useful and important in deciding ultimately, upon some of the most important measures now pending before the legislature.—I am not unmindful of the magnitude and responsibility of the duty discharged by this message; and therefore beg leave to assign some of the prominent reasons which have impelled me to its performance.

You are apprised gentlemen, that some years since, it was ascertained, beyond any reasonable doubt, that corrupt inducements was held out to members of the Legislature in order to obtain their votes in favour of an incorporation of a banking institution in the city of New-York; and the very strong general suspicion, that the emoluments tendered were, in certain instances, accepted, inflicted a deep wound upon the honor of the state, and upon the purity and independence of legislation,

At the last session of legislature an act was passed incorporating the late Jersy Bank; and although there has been, as yet, no judicial investigation as to the alledged improper means made use of to obtain that act there is a very general public opinion that unwarrantable attempts were resorted to on that occasion to influence unduly, the then members of the Legislature.

With respect to the bill for the incorporation of another bank in the city of New-York, by the name of the bank of America, now before the Senate, many and forcible objections, exist against it; and I cherished the hopes that the considerations which I had the honor to suggest to the Legislature at the commencement of the present session, would have had their due influence. In corroboration of those considerations, I avail myself of this occasion to remark, that the bill now before the senate establishes, in the city of New-York a bank with a capital of six million of dollars, that the stock holders of the late bank of the United States, without any provision which gives a preference to the citizens of the United states; and thus foreign stockholders may be admited in the discretion of the directors to monopolize the stock, and consequent control, of the intendod bank, and there by acquire a dangerous influence in the monied operations and other important concerns of the state.

The bank capital in the city of New York now exceeds nine million of dollars.——This capital, in the most flourishing state of our commerce, has been found adequate to commercial purposes. The United States, we have much reason to apprehend, are on the verge of a war with Great-Britain, in defence of our rights, our national honor, and our independence; and commerce is consequently nearly suspended. Can it be wise, then, to increase our banking capital in an unprecedented manner, at a time when we have only a very limited and restricted commerce left? Can it be prudent or safe, at such a time, to employ British capital, and subject ourselves to its deleterious influence in thwarting the operations of our own government, in a just and necessary war with Great Britain? It appears to me that it would be unwise and impolitic.

When I contemplate the erection of a new bank in the city of New-York with so enormous and unusual a capital; when I perceive the resuscitation within this state of half the whole capital of the late U. States Bank; and when I view the power which that bank is to concentrate in the hands of a few individuals, I cannot but feel the most lively apprehensions for the safety of all other banking institutions, and of our most inestimable political institutions.

But these considerations become less important when compared with others, to which it is my painful duty here to advert.

It appears, by the journals of the Assembly, that attempts have been made to corrupt, by bribes, four members of that body, to vote for the passage of the bill to incorporate the aforesaid bank, and it also appears by the journals of the Senate, that an improper attempt has been made to influence one of the Senators to vote for the bill. Far be it from me to insinuate that improper considerations have induced any member of the Legislature to vote for the said bill, yet, should its final passage now take place, before the persons implicated in holding out the before mentioned inducements shall have been judicially tried, and without consulting the feelings and opinion of the community at large upon the subject, public sentiment will, I fear, however unjustly, attribute its passage, in some degree to the influence of such inducements.

Under such persuasion I entertain the most fearful apprehensions that the confidence of the people in the purity and independence of legislation, will be fatally impaired; our representative system, which has been devised for us by our sages and wise jurists as a safeguard for our security, our property and our liberty ultimately destroyed; and this great and populous state lose her just importance and influence in the destinies of the United States

It gives me sincere anxiety and pain to reflect that many individual inconveniences will result from a prorogation of the legislature at this time, yet these inconveniences do not compare with the public considerations which induce this measure.

Solemnly impressed with the importance of the preceding considerations, and feeling the morals, the honor and the dignity of the state require it—and in order that time may be afforded for reflection, and for the complete ascertainment of public sentiment upon a measure fraught with such important consequences, I have deemed it proper to prorogue, and I do hereby prorogue the Assembly and Senate until the twenty first day of May next, then to meet in the Capitol, in the city of Albany.

Given under my hand and the privy seal of the state of New-York at the city of Albany, this [L. S.] twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,

Isaiah Townsend, Sec'ry.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.

During the last three days nearly fifty sail of vessels have been completely loaded, cleared and departed from this port for foreign ports—In the other ports from which we have heard, similar activity has been used in the dispatch of vessels.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Etract of a letter from a Gentleman [not a federalist] in Paris, received by the Constitution.

Mr. Barlow, I fear, is as far off as ever, from accomplishing the purposes of his mission. Through the same channel I mentioned to you, that I was enabled to learn something of what was transacting with our minister I have learnt the following particulars of the negociation.

The emperor has availed himself of the subsequent countenance given by the American people, to the original misconception of our government, in proclaiming that the Berlin and Milan decrees were rescinded, to combat which against Mr Barlows application of an act of repeal of them—The Emperor, in a personal interview with Mr. Barlow, contended that the American people are satisfied with the conditional promise that he made to repeal, and with the friendly disposi-

tion he manifested by restoring in almost every case, property forfeited in France under his decrees although the conditions upon which his promise was to be performed, were never complied with. He said that this relaxation of his decrees shall be extended to American property seized under them within the dominions of the allies of France also, whenever he shall be able to trust to the fidelity of the sovereigns of those dominions to exclude British manufactures and colonial produce; but that until he could thus confide, he must continue to neutralize the cupidity of those sovereigns by opposing to it the rapacity of their subjects. That an act of repeal at this time would be followed by the rescinding of the British orders in council, to do which they only waited for a pretext, and delay the conquest of the freedom of the seas, for which the American people are so willing and eager to unite with him in the war against England; and that the American administration should not loose their popularity for what they were doing.

Opposed to the claim preferred by our minister for indemnity on account of French spoliations, the French minister maintains that all confiscations in virtue of the decrees of American property arriving voluntarily into the ports of France, are considered by his government upon the same footing with any other forfeitures for the violation of any municipal law; and therefore that the Emperor will not consent to treat about any other American property, than such as has been burnt or seized at sea under his decrees.

An overture indeed has been made on the part of the French government, and which has been transmitted to Washington, to stipulate for the payment of their spoliations, committed on the high seas, by instalments, and also to pass an edict of repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees as they respect the United States, in due form by the Emperor, in the event of our going to war against England; or in nine months after our government shall permit by public law our vessels to arm for their defence.

In short, among all classes of Frenchmen, no idea seemed to be entertained of any serious negociation going on with America. They talk of the one on the carpet, as retained merely by way of a standing dish; and that nothing will be yielded by the emperor until we enter into actual hostilities against England.

Relative to the prospect of war with Russia, I believe that the French government is sanguine, that the conscription, and other preparations in progress, will arrest it, before it breaks out. If they do not they must fight, or Russia must retract her oppositions to the experiment of the Emperor King or the subjugation of England.

It goes hard with the inhabitants of that haughty little island. Their orders in council certainly do them more harm than good. A continuance of our non-importation law will, must, in the end, force the repeal of them, certainly in less time than we could do it by a war, could we be weak enough to anticipate such a result from such a step. I therefore do not dispair that my country may yet escape the calamities which are desolating Europe.

If America by temporising, can ward them off, it will be then less evil that she will endure. She is after all envied by those very nations, who are staggering under the wait of honors and bleeding in all their glory: and in proportion to their envy, no doubt, are the hopes and solicitude indulged that she may be circumvented, or cajoled into the war.

As to Spain and Portugal no particular information is permitted to transpire here. The prevailing impression is, that the war will be protracted in these countries, for the purpose of exhausting the wealth, and killing off the soldiers of the British. There is a rumour today, that the government here is in possession of the fact that Mr. Russell has recommended strongly in his last dispatches to America, the policy of an embargo during the scarcity of provisions in Europe, and particularly in the Peninsula: and giving his authority for believing that Mr. Foster is instructed to avert such a measure if intended, by stipulating for the immediate removal of the Orders in Council.

I am therefore very sorry that Mr. Russell is removed. Mr. Barlow is certainly of a higher cast of character—But, in a storm, with an adverse wind, and breakers in every direction, you would certainly rather have commodore Rodgers, than our excellent secretary of the Navy, at the helm.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *April* 17, 1812.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq. of Philadelphia, is appointed Commissary General of the Army of the United States.

MORGAN LEWIS, Esq. of N. York, is appointed Quarter-Master General, of the Army of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Thomas G. Watkins, of Tennessee, to Capt. Jacob Elliston, of this county, dated Jefferson, (Ten.) March 26.

"Dear Sir,

"We have just received orders to march against the Creek Indians.—They have killed *twenty families* on Elk river. We march this moment."

Frankfort (Ken.) Argus.

DUNCAN M'ARTHUR, Esq. Commandant of the 2d division of the militia of the state of Ohio, has issued orders, dated Chillicothe, April 8th, 1812, from which we have taken the following:—

"By this day's mail I received orders from the President of the United States, through the executive of this state, to raise, (if possible) within the several brigades in the second division *five companies of volunteers*, agreeably to the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled, "An act authorising the President of the United States to accept and organize volunteer militia corps," passed the 6th of February, 1812, either by tender of service by companies, or under the thirty-ninth section of the law of Ohio "for disciplining the militia;" *who are to march immediately to Detroit.* If volunteers cannot be had, the men must be raised by *draught.*"

The Muskingum Messenger, printed at Zanesville, April 8, says, "Governor Meigs has received orders from the President of the United States to raise *twelve hundred volunteers*, to march immediately to Detroit, for the protection of our frontiers."

We learn that Capt. Manary of the Rangers, has received orders to march, on next Monday week, to Urbanna, in Champaigne county, where he is to be met by Governor Meigs, who will, after proper examination, give the necessary orders and directions, for the protection of our frontiers. Already the company is made up, and from the coolness and experience of the captain, much good will doubtless result to those inhabitants who, from their situation, are most exposed to hostile incursions from the Indians.—*ib.*

COMMOTION IN EAST-FLORIDA.

By Saturdays southern mail, several letters were received from St. Mary's, Savannah, &c. announcing that a body of men had assembled opposite St. Mary's, in the Spanish province of East Florida, that they had erected the standard of independence, and were determined to march to St. Augustine and get possession of the fortress at that place.—They are said to be about 300 strong It is supposed that the present movement has been accelerated by the information that a body of troops had recently arrived at Havanna from Europe, and whose destination was supposed to be Florida—Further particulars may be hourly expected. [*Charleston Courier.*

(*From the Times.*)

AMELIA ISLAND TAKEN.

We had the pleasure of conversing with a gentleman, who left Amelia Island on Sunday last, and who arrived this morning in the stage from Savannah. He states, that a day or two previous to the 16th instant, Amelia Island was summoned to surrender by the revolutionists at St. Mary's who accompanied their summons with a declaration, that the U. States' troops stationed there would assist them in taking possession of it, should they refuse. The commandant of Amelia having requested and obtained a short time to return an answer, wrote immediately to Major Laval and Commodore Campbell, to know whether it was their intention to co-operate with them. The Major returned for answer, that having had no instructions from his government to that effect, he should not. In the mean time, Major Laval was superceded in the command by Colonel Smith. The Commodore did not answer until the next morning, when he stated, that he had had no instructions to render such assistance, but that he should act with them on his own responsibility; and accordingly, on the 16th or 17th, proceeded to drop the gun-boats down the river. Some signal guns having been fired by the Commodore, Amelia was taken possession of, without opposition, on Wednesday the 13th, by the Spanish revolutionists, conjointly with the United States' troops. One company of Riflemen was sent from Colonel Smith's command. The gentleman, mentioned above, on whose information we rely with confidence, entertains no doubt of their having proceeded immediately to St. Augustine, where, we understand, there is some considerable force.

EMBARGO

From the National Intelligencer extra. of the 4th inst

The injunction of secrecy in relation to a part of the proceedings of congress having been this day removed, it appears that in the course of the secret sitting the following act was passed:

AN ACT

Laying an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, for a limited time.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That an embargo be and hereby is laid for the term of ninety days from and after the passing of this act, on all ships and vessels in the ports and places within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States cleared or not cleared, bound to any foreign port or place, and that no clearance be furnished to any ship or vessel bound to such foreign port or place, except vessels in ballast with the consent of the president of the United States; and that the president be authorised to give such instructions to the officers of the revenue, and of the navy and revenue cutters of the United States, as shall appear best adapted for carrying the same into full effect: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the departure of any foreign ship or vessel, either in ballast, or with the goods, wares and merchandize on board of such foreign ship or vessel when notified of this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of this act, no registered or sea-letter vessel shall be allowed to depart from any one port of the United States to any other within the same, unless the master, owner, consignee or factor, of such vessel shall first give bond, with one or more sureties, to the collector of the district, from which she is bound to depart, in a sum of double the value of the vessel and cargo, conditioned that the goods, wares and merchandize with which she shall be laden shall be relanded in some port of the U. States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ship or vessel shall, during the continuance of this act, depart from any port of the United States without a clearance or permit, or if any ship or vessel shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, proceed to a foreign port or place, or trade with or put on board of any other ship or vessel any goods, wares or merchandize, of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture, such ships or vessels, goods, wares and merchandize, shall be wholly forfeited, and if the same shall not be seized, the owner or owners, agent, freighter, or factors, of any such ship or vessel, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum equal to double the value of the ship or vessel and cargo, and shall never thereafter be allowed a credit for duties on any goods, wares or merchandize imported by him or them into any of the ports of the U. States, and the master or commander of such ship or vessel, as well as all other persons who shall knowingly be concerned in such prohibited foreign voyage, shall each respectively forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty thousand, nor less than one thousand dollars, for every such offence, whether the vessel be seized condemned or not, and the oath or affirmation of any master or commander, knowingly offending against the provisions of this section, shall ever thereafter be inadmissible before any collector of the customs of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties and forfeitures arising under, or incurred by virtue of this act, may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the United States of America, or by indictment or information in any court having competent jurisdiction to try the same; and shall be distributed and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine; and such penalties may be examined, mitigated or remitted in like manner, and under like conditions regulations and restrictions, as are prescribed, authorised and directed by the act, entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and made perpetual by an act passed the eleventh day of February one thousand eight hundred: *Provided*, That all penalties and forfeitures, which shall have been incurred by virtue of this act, previous to the expiration thereof, may and shall thereafter be recovered and distributed in like manner, as if this act had continued in full force and virtue.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the house of representatives.

W. H CRAWFORD.
President of the senate pro tempore.

April 4, 1812,
APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

TUITION.

THOMAS DUNCAN respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has possession of the room above Mr. C. Latshaw's store, on the corner of Wood and Second streets, lately occupied by Mr. James Noyes, where he purposes to teach all the necessary branches of an English education, for the moderate compensation of three dollars per quarter. He intends to commence on Wednesday the 15th April, 1812.

April 14th, 1812.

WOOL COMBING & CARDING.

GEO COCHRAN and Richard K Dowling will be prepared to carry on the above business, in the month of May next which they propose to do on the most moderate terms, and also to take wool in payment, if desired.

The advantage of combing, connected with carding, must be so obvious to the makers of domestic woolens—that Cochran & Dowling flatter themselves with a share of public patronage.

The highest price given for wool at the store of George Cochran, Market street.

March 31, 1812. tf.

NOTICE.

The partnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of

BARLOW, FOSTER & Co.

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to WILLIAM B FOSTER, who is duly authorised to settle all accounts of the partnership, and those having claims against said firm will please present them to him for settlement.

STEPHEN BARLOW,
WILLIAM B FOSTER,
WILLIAM FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, April 16, 1812.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER

Has on hand, and for sale at the Old Stand in Market Street, a large quantity of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, of every description; Spanish and American Segars, and Rappee Snuff, which will be sold at the most reduced prices and liberal credit.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Pittsburgh, April 14th 1812.

THE Commissioned and Staff Officers of the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, will meet at one o'clock in the afternoon on the last Monday of the present month, on the Commons north-east of the Town: each Officer in complete uniform, and furnished with a musket and bayonet, for the purpose of being trained and exercised.

The Regiment will be trained *in Companies* on the first Monday of next month, of which the Captains, or Commanding Officers of Companies, respectively, are ordered to give due notice.

The Regiment will meet, to be trained and inspected, *in Regiment*, on Monday the 11th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on Air's Hill, the farm of Andrew Watson, Esq.

The Officers are positively directed not to admit any militia man into the ranks of any Company, without a sufficient musket or firelock, except those between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years, and such others as the Officers of the Company shall deem unable to procure arms at their own expence.

The Captains or Commanding Officers of Companies will be particular, under the penalty of fifty dollars, on or before the regimental review, to deliver to the Brigade Inspector, on oath or affirmation, a class list or roll of all persons subject to do militia duty, within the bounds of their respective Companies, agreeably to the 2d and 15th sections of the General Militia Law, of this Commonwealth.

As a Court to hear Appeals for the current year: Captains Robinson and Jelly and Lieut Rowe, will preside in the first battalion, and will meet at the house of George Steward, sign of the Turk's Head, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, on Monday the 25th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon—and Captains Clow and Berrickman, and Lieut Adams, will preside in the second battalion, and will meet at the house of John Hopkins, in Union street, on the same day, and hour.

All persons within the bounds of the 141st Regiment, having Arms in their possession, the property of this Commonwealth, will deliver them *immediately* to the Commandant, Adjutant, or Quarter-Master, in order that they may be repaired, and equally distributed among the Captains of the Regiment.

Boys, between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, who shall, with the consent of their parents, or guardians, attach themselves to any Company of the 141st Regiment, for the purpose of learning to beat the Drum, play on the Fife, blow on the Bugle Horn or Trumpet, will be instructed, and furnished with a suit of regimentals, free of expence, on application to the Commandant or Adjutant of the Regiment, and the father of every boy instructed in this manner shall be exempted and excused from every kind of militia duty, so long as his son shall continue to perform the duties of a musician to any militia company.

E. PENTLAND, *Major Comd'g*
141st *Regt P. M*

JAMES GIBSON,

HAS removed from Meadville to Pittsburgh, and has opened TAVERN, in that large and commodious house on the bank of the Monongahela river, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Spencer. He pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their custom. Pittsburgh, April 6, 1812

DOMESTIC WAREHOUSE.

THE Harmony Society of Butler county have opened in the store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Bracken in Market Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, a variety of articles of their own manufacture, which they offer to the public, by wholesale or retail, upon reasonable terms, to wit:

Superfine, Second, and Coarse Merino cloths,
Plains and Flannels of different colours,
Fur and Merino Woo Hats,
Men and Womens leather Shoes,
Bedcords and other Cordage,
Whiskey and high Wines,
Tobacco in Kegs,
Bacon, &c. &c.

Any of the above articles may also be had at their Warehouse at Beaver town point, where, as well as at the Warehouse in Pittsburgh, Forty Cents per pound will be given, in goods or Cash, for good Sheeps wool, freed from the coarse hairy parts, or 35 cents per pound for the fleece in its common state—that which has been washed on the sheep will be preferred.

ISAAC BEAN, agent for the Harmony Society

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1812. 5t.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Pittsburgh, informs all those who had left Guns, with him to repair, that they are left with Mr. Aron Hart, Gunsmith, Pittsburgh, where they may get them on giving such satisfactory evidence that they are the proper owners.

ISAAC FERREE.

April 8, 1812.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE commissioned and staff officers of the sixty second regiment, Pennsylvania militia, will meet at the house of Thomas Wilson, Pitt township, on the last Monday of the present month, punctually at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon in complete uniform, each officer to parade with a sufficient firelock, on purpose to improve themselves in military discipline.

JAMES LOGAN, L't Col Comd't.

April 14, 1812. 2t.

TUITION.

J GRAHAM takes the liberty to acquaint his friends, that he opened SCHOOL, on the first of April, in the stone house, Second street, formerly occupied by Mr. Kingston Pupils will be educated in the several branches of an English and classical education upon moderate terms Those who wish to call upon Mr. G will find him at any time within school hours, in his school room, as above.

Mrs. Graham will also, at the same, time open a school in an adjoining room for the tuition of young ladies, who shall be instructed in all things requisite to an English education, and a complete knowledge of needle work.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1812. tf.

NOTICE.

All persons having debts or claims against the Borough of Pittsburgh, are requested to lay them before William Steel, Esq Burgess, within twenty-one days of the date hereof, that they may be put in a proper train for payment

By order of the Town Council,
D S. SCULLY, Town Clerk.

April 3, 1812.

☞ A YOUNG LADY!!!

OF Boston, was afflicted with a violent cough, tightness of the chest, great difficulty of breathing and pain in the side, in this distressing state, after having tried most things without effect, was induced to take *Dr Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, when to the surprise of herself and friends, after taking one box, her sleep was restored, her cough left her, and in finishing the second her health was established ——☞ *She was considered past relief!*

An aged lady of Boston was 16 years afflicted with a violent cough, difficulty of breathing, could not lay down in her bed for years, was relieved by taking two boxes An old gentleman of Salem, was 20 years afflicted with an asthma, was relieved by taking 3 boxes.—☞ *The above were considered past relief!*

These pills give instant ease in all coughs, colds asthmas, consumption, tightness of the chest, wheezings, difficulty of breathing, etc. recent colds are removed in a few hours—the aged will find a relief equally agreeable even when the lungs are affected.—☞ *One containing 12 pills frequently effect a cure! Ask for* Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills *"none are genuine unless signed "W. T. Conway," be particular!* Prepared and sold wholesale by the proprietor W. T. Conway, No. 3, Tremont street, Boston, and retail by Messrs. J. P. and J. W. Skelton, druggists Pittsburgh; Ducomb, Phil-delphia; Dr. Elliot, Albany; J. Tiebout, No. 358, Water street, New York; B Smith, P. M New Brunswick; and most druggists and booksellers throughout the U States, where may be had *Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pumple Pills* for obstructions, etc. and which are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, *unless when pregnant*, at which time they must not be taken—price 3 dolls. *Dr Relfe's Botanical Drops* a certain cure for salt rheum, pimpled faces, leprosy, scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, may be given to infants with perfect safety. *Dumfries Ointment* a certain cure for the *Itch* in one hour's application *Dumfries Lotion*, without smell or stain, for the *Itch*. *Dr. Hunter's celebrated Pills* for venereal complaints *British Chemical Liquid Blacking*, superior to most compositions *Conway's Lemon Syrup*, one bottle, price 1 doll 50 cts. will make 3 or 4 gallons of punch, equal to the fine lemons, will keep good in all climates.—☞ None genuine unless signed "W T Conway."

The following letter is a proof of the superior efficacy of

☞ *Dr. Hunter's Celebrated Pills!*

W. T. Conway,—SIR.—Noticing your advertisement for "Dr Hunter's Pills," and having three years ago contracted a venereal taint, which, notwithstanding the usual treatment was perpetually troubling me with the head-ache, pains in my bones, large scabs and blotches all over my body, elbows, eye-brows, face, loss of appetite, and universal lassitude—was induced to try these pills, when to my surprise, after two boxes, the scabs began to scale off, the pains left me, my appetite returned; on taking three boxes more am perfectly free from every symptom. You would oblige me much by your advice whether you think it necessary to continue, if so, inclose in a letter what you may think proper.

I am, Sir,
Most gratefully yours,
G. W.

Portsmouth, November 14, 1810

These pills are a certain cure in all the various stages of the venereal disease, recent infections are often removed in 3 or 4 days, at an expence of one or two dollars. A treatise, explaining symptoms, with full directions so that persons of either sex may cure themselves with secrecy encircle each box Prepared and sold wholesale by the sole proprietor W. T. Conway, No. 3, Tremantss reet, Boston; and retail by Messrs. Skeltons, druggists, Pittsburgh; Ducomb, Philadelphia; J. Tiebout No. 358, Water street, New York; Dr Elliot, Albany; D Smith, P M New-Brunswick, and most druggists and booksellers of respectability throughout the United States.—☞ None are genuine unless signed "W T. Conway" be particular

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RAGS

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MUSKINGUM BANK.

THE subscriber being duly authorised by the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of the State of Ohio, to receive subscriptions for the Muskingum Bank at Zanesville, Ohio, gives notice, that Books will be opened at the house of Mr. Robert Spencer, on Wednesday the first day of April next, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for the Capital Stock of said Bank, when and where a copy of the Law of Incorporation may be seen.—Is it necessary to observe, that every person who is in any wise interested in the state of Ohio and residents of Pennsylvania, should come forward and subscribe liberally to an institution which will so much tend to enhance the value of real property, and promote industry and the mechanic arts.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, March 25th, 1812.

N. B. The Books will remain open at the Office of T. & J. Cromwell after the first of April for one month.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811

ORIGINAL *FAMILY MEDICINES*

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

By MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ach

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 93, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B Two or three smart active lads, wanted as apprentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

INTEND SHORTLY TO PUBLISH

LIMSON'S ELEMENTS OF SCIENCE & ART,

Being a familiar introduction to

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

AND

CHEMISTRY:

Together with their application to a variety of elegant and useful arts,

IMPROVED AND ENLARGED

By TH: WEBSTER.

First American from the last London Edition,

With additions and improvements,

By F. AIGSTER, M. D.

In 11 Vols.

THE favourable reception, which of late, several extensive works devoted to general literature, have received from the American public, evinces the eagerness of our citizens for useful information, as well as the constant and rapid progress of their civilization. Of the real and intrinsic merit of those publications it would be needless to speak; but whatever may be their usefulness, it must be undoubtedly limited to a comparatively small number of readers The high price of such works renders them unattainable for many who might perhaps derive from the perusal, more real benefit than most of those who are anxious only to decorate the shelves of their libraries Amidst the immense variety of matter treated of in these works, the really instructive parts form but a small portion of the ponderous mass, and unity of plan, as well as of execution, must become altogether impossible, when not only the labour is entrusted to so many various hands, but when many years are spent in the slow task of a gradual publication, whilst the most important changes and revolutions in the wide dominions of science follow one another in rapid succession. Scarcely any of these inconveniences seems to be attached to compendiums, and as it were, miniature views of the most essential branches of human knowledge, and books of this kind have, accordingly been frequently offered to the public—unfortunately the task of a compiler, which at no time can be entitled to the claim of a high literary reputation, has appeared to many as rather too easy, and the performance has often proved to be flimsy, trivial and unsatisfactory. The work which we presume to recommend to the attention of the American public, is altogether free from these reproaches It embraces under the smallest compass possible, a vast circle of knowledge, and the matter is almost always selected with a view to render it applicable in real and practical life. Deep scientific researches and empty theoretical speculations are studiously discarded. The style is clear and chaste, equally remote from the stiffness of scientific forms, and from the vulgarity of too familiar language. The original author of the work was an ingenious mechanic, and his publication was considered in England as affording so much practical information, that it became conspicuously distinguished among books of this class and passed through many editions. Mr. *Webster* has added a considerable stock to the intrinsic merit of the work, and the numerous improvements with which he has enriched it, would secure him justly a place among the original writers, if his modesty did not disclaim this title.

The work is divided into two volumes. The first is devoted to *Natural Philosophy*, and treats under particular heads of *Mechanics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Optics, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism and Astronomy.*

The second volume begins with a treatise on *Chemistry*, which is followed by an easy introduction to the knowledge of *Manufactures* and *Arts* established on chemical principles.—Bread making, brewing, bleaching, dying, calico-printing, tanning and currying, refining of metals, pottery and glass making, moulding and casting, varnishing, gilding and silvering, &c. &c. form the most prominent features in this useful collection, besides a number of miscellaneous articles. A treatise on drawing, painting, etching and engraving terminates the whole work.—

With respect to the intended additions of the American republication, the editor feels himself bound to make a candid declaration. Of some of the various branches which form the wide range of knowledge contained in these volumes, he confesses to possess but a smattering knowledge. Happily these very same departments are of such a nature, as to render the improving labour of the editor equally unnecessary and presumptuous. Of this class is the treatise on the fine arts, and that on Astronomy. In Mechanics and Hydraulics, some new and useful applications of long established principles, and in Optics some recent discoveries will require a particular mention Of the remaining divisions of the first volume. *Galvanism* alone will call for a careful revision and almost for a new composition. More important changes and improvements will be reserved for the second volume. The latest discoveries of Mr Davy, and the theoretical views of Dr. Coxe, of Philadelphia, have in the space of a few years, unmodelled the very frame of chemical science, whilst every particular branch has been enriched with a number of curious and frequently important facts. The list of chemical arts and manufactories will be considerably enlarged, but such process only will be recommended as have stood the test of direct and personal experience. The choice of the editor in this department will be particularly guided by the wants and circumstances of the American commonwealth, and it will be his peculiar aim to counteract the trade of those dealers in secrets, who mislead so often the unwary and the ignorant, whilst they alone derive fruit from their unfounded pretentions to knowledge. At the same time, the original bulk of the work will be nearly preserved by the suppression of some trifling or irrelevant articles In all these changes, nevertheless, the editor will endeavour to proceed with that decent respect which is due to the labours of others. By following up this plan, he hopes that the work will prove to be an acceptable *Vade Mecum* for the learned, an easy and familiar introduction for the student, and an agreeable companion for the cultivated part of society.

C. S. and E. have just received part 2d of volvume 16, and part 1st, of volume 17, of Dr. Rees' Cyclopedia. Subscribers are requested to call and get their numbers.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

GOLDEN EAGLE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as a Tavernkeeper, in the house hitherto occupied by Mr Andrew Berryhill (sign of the Golden Eagle) on the north-west corner of the Market Square, Harrisburgh, and to assure them, that it will be his uniform endeavour by every exertion on his part by every attention to the comfort and accommodation of travellers, and by procuring a constant supply of the best liquors that are to be had, to merit the public patronage.

The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh mail stage arrives at his house from Philadelphia, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of each week. Returning, starts for Philadelphia on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings between seven and eight o'clock.

The mail stage arrives at his house from Sunbury on Tuesday morning of each week. Returning, starts for Sunbury at twelve o'clock, same day.

The Millerstown, Lewistown, Huntingdon and Alexandria mail stage arrives at his house on Monday evening of each week Returning, starts for Millerstown, &c, on Tuesday at twelve o'clock.

The utmost attention will be paid to the accommodation of passengers.

GEORGE BUEHLER.

Harrisburgh, January 1, 1812

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pttsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CASH.

THREE SHILLINGS for Rye, and Three Shillings for shelled Corn, per bushel, will be given in Cash, at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1812

N. B. The usual price of Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel, will still be given or good Wheat.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 21, 1812. (1 y.)

A. BOGGS,

HAS OPENED AN

IRON STORE

In Pittsburgh, a few doors from the Monongahela river, in Wood Street, where he intends keeping for Sale a large, neat and general assortment of

Susquehannah & Juniata BARR IRON.

He will also Store Goods and do Business on

COMMISSION.

March 10, 1812. tf.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

COPPER & TIN WARE

MANUFACTORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1811

BEST green Havanne coffee in hogs heads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do.
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Fawcett, deceased, by bond, note or book account, are requested to attend at the late dwelling house of the deceased, to discharge their respective accounts, on the 14th day of May next. And all persons having any demands against said estate are desired to attend at said time, with their accounts properly attested for settlement. Attendance will be given by us,

JOSEPH FAWCETT,
MOSES COULTER,
M. M'CONNELL, } Adminrs.

April 2, 1812.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley*.

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron

Coughs and Colds.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that only or heating medicines, joined with strong opiates (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects—a *SINGLE TRIAL* will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a sovereign remedy at one application

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application, the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly the slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings-in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—resolving and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

PITTSBURGH.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.